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thousand brilliant perils and accompaniments, is rich in materials for poetry, (at least Lord Byron thought it so, as may be seen in his letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles); and it is so seldom that we find the Muse aboard a man of war, that we are anxious she should make the most of her situation.

We believe there are not more than three pieces in our naval author's collection, which have any relation to his profession, and one of those we have quoted.

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6.—*An Epitome of Chymical Philosophy, being an extended Syllabus of the Lectures on that Subject delivered at Dartmouth College, and intended as a Text Book for Students.* By JAMES FREEMAN DANA. Concord. New Hampshire. Isaac Hill. 1825. 8vo. pp. 231.

THE author of this Epitome was an early, and has been for many years, an assiduous cultivator and teacher of chemistry. The volume, which he has now published, contains in a condensed form the substance of the Lectures, which he has been accustomed to deliver as Professor in this department at Dartmouth College, and it does ample credit to the industry and acquirements of the author. It will be found a very intelligible and useful manual to those, who are attending courses of chemical lectures, and contains, within a narrow space, a large amount of matter clearly expressed, and generally well arranged.

The work consists of two parts. The first contains the general principles of the science, and the chemistry of inorganic substances; the second, the chemistry of organic substances, or a chemical examination of nature.

The first division of the first part relates to those general laws or powers of matter, upon which chemical phenomena are supposed to be dependent, namely, attraction, cohesion, affinity, electricity, electromagnetism, caloric, and light. Of these the account is brief, but considering the space allowed them, very comprehensive and perspicuous. Then follows in order an examination of the different elementary substances, to the number of fiftytwo, and of their most interesting compounds. The metals are subdivided into four orders, the metals producing alkalies, the metals producing acids, the metals producing oxides, and the supposed metals producing earths. This is a good and satisfactory arrangement. The second part, relating to organized matter, is very short, but contains as much perhaps as is desirable in a work of this character.

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